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Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [a135]

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8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every half hour.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 p.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [a265]

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FOR 1906.

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the dates of departure of the Mails from Europe
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Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [a234]

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[30]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.No anonymously signed communications that have
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P.O. Box, 88. Telephone No. 12HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1906.

We referred not long ago to the bad habit of national pessimism, cultivated partly for propagandist purposes, and partly, as we reluctantly suggested, by an irresponsible press avid of sensation or perverted originality. Our comments referred, *inter alia*, to the pamphlet by Herr von Brandt, formerly German Minister at Peking, circulated by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. His alarmist statements, which we described as palpable exaggerations, were presumably prompted by a propagandist. They appear to have caused a good deal of discussion in German Chambers of Commerce and in the textile journals, about Germany's cotton-goods trade with China. The Manchester *Guardian*, usually well-informed of all matters relating to this particular trade, takes our view of the general postulate, but adds an interesting opinion. It admits that German trade with China, in this line, is a comparative failure; and says the reason is that the German manufacturers cannot produce the gray and white goods that are the staple of the Chinese demand so cheaply as their English, American, and Indian competitors can. It is absurd to suppose that the Germans are not aware of the importance of the Chinese market, and the fact that Herr von Brandt has had the opportunity to study the situation on the spot suggests to our mind that his statements were deliberately exaggerated to strengthen some *arrière-garde*, something in the style of the Tariff Reformer, perhaps. We prefer this theory to agreeing with our contemporary that the intelligent von Brandt was "under the strange delusion that his fellow-countrymen in the cotton-trade are unaware of the great importance of

the China market and are missing splendid opportunities through ignorance and lethargy." How often and how unjustly have British business-men been similarly charged with lethargy or indifference, by critics who had no conception of the obstacles and handicaps so apparent to those criticised? As the Manchester paper puts it, "the theory, widely held by non-commercial persons, that great classes of business men are blind to their own business interests and opportunities; or, seeing them, need external encouragement and stimulation to make the most of them, has always seemed to us somewhat fantastic." Herr von Brandt's object in thus impugning some of the most intelligent of his own countrymen may be guessed at, after noting his suggestion that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and the British naval activity at Singapore were both directed at German commerce with China. As an imperialistic German, we can in that way make due allowance for his alarms. The Chamber of Commerce of München-Gladbach answered them with an argument that would doubtless cause rejoicing to Mr. Chamberlain's opponents. They declared that they could not compete with the English manufacturers because cotton yarn is dearer in Germany than in England. "It is," they said, "therefore useless to expect an increase in the German exports of grey goods to China. The exports of German prints to China may be considerably increased when China is in a position to purchase better-class cotton goods. German producers and exporters should co-operate more closely. The German export houses are independent, purchasing their goods in any country they please, and exporting them to the places where they have worked up a connection."

Naval and military news items, arriving by latest mail, appear on page 5.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough inform us that there will be no sale of ponies to-day.

The statue of Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., is to be unveiled on Saturday by His Excellency the Governor, at a quarter to one, after the shareholders' meeting.

Some English newspapers are saying that the general election did not take the course it did, in a normal way; but that the labour vote did it, "in the rise of the working man to the knowledge of his power," as one expresses it.

The members of the Brooklyn Manufacturers' Association, representing upwards of \$20,000,000 of fire insurance policies, propose to send to England for rates, in order to break the rates of the United States Fire Insurance Trust.

The Russian Bureaucracy is effecting wholesale arrests throughout Russia in order to prevent the registration of voters for the Duma elections. The Russian journals estimate that the deficiency in this year's Budget will not be less than £80,000,000.

Reuter's Agency understands that, in addition to the Order of the Garter which Prince Arthur of Connaught is conveying to Tokyo, his Royal Highness is also the bearer of the Order of Merit which the King has conferred upon Marshal Oyama, Admiral Togo, and Marshal Yamagata. These appointments have already been foreshadowed.

A long official account of the ninth R. H. K. Yacht Club race, and of the cruise race for the Governor's cup, is crowded out of this issue, but will appear to-morrow. *Elspeth* was first for the Championship. *Bonito* won in the One-design class. *Gloria* won Mr. Rous's cup (tea competing), and *The Saipe* won the second race for the Governor's cup.

A London paper says:—Sir Ewan and Lady Cameron, and Mrs. A. M. Townsend sailed by the *s.s. China* from Marseilles on a two-months' trip to India. It is possible that Sir Ewan and Lady Cameron may extend their trip to China, where they will be sure of a very warm welcome from their many friends still living there, and who will be rejoiced to see Sir Ewan fully restored to health again.

A Paris despatch states that Motschulsky and Roux, heads of the Institute Pasteur, declare that experiments in the inoculation of anthropoid apes and subsequent cure, show a way which time is certain to perfect, to the destruction of the most terrible disease human beings can acquire or inherit. The result would be one great step toward a humanity perfectly healthy, physically, mentally and morally.

Amongst election matters of interest to the Far East it is noted that Sir E. A. Sassoon has been returned for Hythe, and Major E. F. Coates for Lewisham, both in the Unionist interest. The Hon. C. H. Strutt, Unionist, is standing for the Maldon division of Essex, and Mr. W. Keswick, Unionist, for the Epsom Division of Surrey. In the West Division of Essex Mr. S. Samuel, the Conservative candidate, made a gallant but unsuccessful fight against Mr. H. J. Gladstone. Similarly Sir Theodore Angier failed to wrest Gateshead from Mr. Johnson, the Labour candidate. Mr. Yerburgh was defeated at Chester. Mr. Joseph Watson was again contesting the Liberal interest for the Barnsley Division of Yorkshire.

The Australian lady at the plague hospital is, we rejoice to hear, convalescent. His Excellency the Governor personally called to enquire about the patient.

The King has approved of the following promotion in the Indian Army:—To be Second-Lieutenant, Second-Lieutenant Basil Stewart Lockhart, 11th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), from the Royal Sussex Regiment, Dated August 13th, 1905, but to rank from November 28th, 1905.

A telegram published in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* states that great excitement was caused on the steamer *Baltic*, which arrived in New York on the previous day, by the pasting of alleged "wireless" messages. These "messages" stated Mr. T. W. Lawson was reported to have shot himself, that Miss Alice Roosevelt had eloped with the British Military Attaché, Captain Jackson, and that an ultimatum had been sent to Berlin from Tokyo demanding the withdrawal of German troops from Chinese territory. The hoax took instant and violent effect, furnishing exciting matter for gossip and speculation.

"Money Power and Man Power" is the title of a pamphlet written by H. J. Mackinder. It is another contribution to the fiscal debate, but the writer deals with the underlying principles rather than the statistics of tariff reform. His arguments, clear and forcible, are based on the necessity of maintaining our balance of power among the nations of the world, and a recognition of the relations between power, trade and labour. When he claims that the tariff reformer sees life more nearly whole than the free importer, he invites a refutation and a challenge from the other side which in the present political heat are almost certain to be forthcoming.

At Singapore a horrid discovery has just been made. It was reported to the police that a body of a European was lying in the jungle off the East Coast Road. The police immediately proceeded to the scene and found the body of a European lying in a small patch of jungle. The corpse had been partly devoured by dogs and pigs, and there were numerous pig tracks all round the place where the body lay. The corpse appeared to be that of a middle aged European, and was decomposed. It was clad in dungaree trousers and a white vest. The feet were in a pair of boots. The cause of death is unknown, and a *post-mortem* examination will be held.

According to the *Echo de Paris* M. Kovakoff, who recently concluded his visit to Paris, and proceeded thence to Berlin, has satisfactorily completed negotiations for a loan in Germany of one hundred million roubles (£10,000,000) on terms similar to those decided upon for the new Russian loan in France, except that the bonds will be repayable in ten months instead of a year, as in the case of the French loan. The *Echo* adds that the German bank negotiating the loan attempted to throw the greater part of the loan upon the Paris market, an attempt which provoked an emphatic protest to Count Witte on the part of the French financial houses.

The *Times of India Directory* for 1906, which has just come to hand, shows that the reputation of the publishers for accuracy, careful compilation, and succinct information is as well deserved as ever. Besides possessing all the features which a directory should have, this publication has its value materially enhanced by a mass of useful information and by a very fine map of Bombay. To all interested in our great dependency, commercially or politically, the book is a necessity, and its 1,200 odd pages now could be spared with advantage. As an instance of how up-to-date it is even in its miscellaneous information it may be mentioned that the list of "Great Battles of History" includes that of Mukden fought on March 5th of last year.

The *Globe's* representative on change writes:—The Stock Exchange witnessed a further all-round decline in business. It is true that the general public is greatly absorbed in the General Election, and the slackness is, in some quarters, put down to this pre-occupation. When the last returns are in, there are dealers who look for a revival. The majority of members one meets, however, are inclined to doubt whether the speculative movement will expand appreciably. The Radical gains are having a generally depressing effect, and the great growth in the Labour party foreshadows, with many, organised attacks upon capital, and the disturbance of trade conditions which are already not too good. What the financial centre of the Empire thinks of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and free imports is sufficiently shown by the magnificent majorities by which Sir Edward Clarke and the Hon. A. Gibbs were returned yesterday.

Opium.

The change of Government is being seized upon by various societies as an opportunity to bring forward their particular fads, says a contemporary. According to the last issue of *The Friend of China*: the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, among others, expecting much from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his supporters. It says that "the Prime Minister is known to be friendly to our cause, and of the members of his Cabinet, seven have voted against the opium trade. In 1891, when a majority of 31 members in the House of Commons voted for Sir Joseph Pease's resolution declaring the opium trade to be morally indefensible." Messrs. Asquith, Birrell, and Herbert Gladstone, Sir Edward Grey, and Messrs. Lloyd-George, John Morley, and R. T. Reid, were all amongst those who supported Sir Joseph Pease. The suggestion is made that a joint letter, signed by a number of electors, should be sent to Parliamentary candidates, asking their careful consideration of the question, and their promise to vote for the suppression of the traffic.

Men do not seem to derive any special comfort from donning a new tie or fancy waistcoat when stocks fall or their livers are out of order, but there is no time when a woman cannot be distinctly cheered by something new to wear.

TELEGRAMS.

[BRUTON'S SERVICE.]

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

London, February 19th.

Her von Radowitz has formally proposed that the policing of Morocco be entrusted to the Sultan, with an international control. This is entirely unacceptable by France.

France has replied in a verbal note to the German proposals agreeing to entrust the control of the police to the Sultan, provided that the officers are French and Spanish.

The Kaiser has received Baron de Courcet, the special French Envoy, on board a German warship at Copenhagen, showing him marked courtesy.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

London, February 19th.

It is stated that the King of Denmark has been made an Admiral of the German navy.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

London, February 19th.

The Franco-Russian Commercial Treaty has passed the Senate.

MARRIAGE OF MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

London, February 19th.

Miss Alice Roosevelt has been married to Mr. Nicholas Longworth in Washington.

THE "ZENITH" INCIDENT.

London, February 19th.

It appears that the *Zenith* was landing arms and ammunition for the Pretender; the French cruiser's interference consequently raises a difficult question.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

London, February 19th.

President Loubet formally vacated the Elysée yesterday.

THE THEATRE.

"Princess Toto" still continues to draw exceedingly good houses, and judging from last night's enthusiasm our local amateurs, unlike some of their professional confrères, have no cause to complain on the score of support from Hongkong playgoers. The cast was the same as on previous evenings, and notwithstanding the unaccustomed strain devolving on the principals, the performance was undoubtedly good. If anything, the choruses went with a bitter swing than on the previous nights, the continued practice, no doubt, being conducive to this improvement. The soldiers were in excellent voice and elicited great applause, encores being frequent.

PLAQUE VAGARIES.

The *Globe* believes that Hongkong gave India the plague. Our contemporary says:—The terrible epidemic which has been devastating India since it was imported from Hongkong a few years ago, appears to be subject to no known laws. In the case of Asiatic cholera, medical science can generally trace the path it will follow before its initial force is expended. Plague, on the contrary, moves hither and thither quite irrespectively, apparently, both of climate and sanitary conditions. In a purely arbitrary manner, it descends on some hitherto immune province, and forthwith gets a relentless grip, as in the instance of the Punjab. Just as suddenly, it moves off to fresh quarters, and becomes identified with the Hindu intellect with Siva, the Destroyer. The latest official bulletin indicates that it is on the march from the North towards the South, but throwing out lateral detachments on both sides as it passes onwards. But it has never forsaken its original base of operations, Bombay. Here, another anomaly presents itself. There are as many pestilential slums at Calcutta as in the Western capital, while both cities trade largely with Chinese ports. Why is it, then, that the disease, although it reached the so-called City of Palaces long ago, has made next to no headway there? Madras has been equally lokey so far, but the rate of mortality in Burmah, on the other side of the Bay, is continually increasing.

Respecting an application for permission to use the kitchen of a house in Ping On Lane for the preparation of food,

The M.O.H. minutes.—The kitchens are somewhat damp, but this is probably due partly to the newness of the walls. I do not think that there will be any harm in giving the permit, especially as the houses have been built on the understanding that the permit would be granted.

Mr. Humphreys—What is a kitchen for except the preparation of food?

The Captain Superintendent of Police—Is the M.O.H.'s last statement correct?

The M.O.H.—My minute is correct. The plans were acknowledged before the Board were asked to approve of the kitchens.

The application was granted.

This was all the business of importance.

RAT BETWEEN.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 20th at 12.5 p.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly over W. Japan, owing to a depression which lies to the W. of Kyushu.

A slight increase of pressure has taken place over S. China.

Pressure is highest over Manchuria and the N. part of the sea of Japan.

Moderate variable winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—E. or variable winds, light to moderate; cloudy, fog or mist.

People think they can stop in time, but they do not realize that it is always easier to stop to-day than to-morrow.

That which disinterested people believe to be the true happiness, and which they long to enjoy, is whatever they do not happen to possess at the moment.

Men do not seem to derive any special comfort from donning a new tie or fancy waistcoat when stocks fall or their livers are out of order, but there is no time when a woman cannot be distinctly cheered by something new to wear.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on

February 20th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Dr. W. W. Pearce, M.O.H., Dr. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Col. Josling, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, Mr. Lau Chin-pak, Mr. A. Sheldon Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

A COSTLY ALTERATION.

Correspondence was submitted relative to certain alterations required by the Board to be made to a block of houses at Nos. 1 to 13, Wu Shing Lane. Mr. E. M. Hazeland, architect, wrote pointing out that the cost of fulfilling the requirements would be more than a year's rent for the property. The houses would have to be pulled down or substantial structural alterations made in five years from 1905 in order to comply with the provisions of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903. In the course of his remarks the lecturer said it would be as well at the outset to remove any illusions his hearers might be under, and to explain to them that he was not going to give them the result of deep research, but simply notes of what he had learnt about Fungshui in casual conversation or in the course of his work. Fungshui meant literally "Wind Water," and had been defined by a learned authority as "a quasi-scientific system supposed to teach men where and how to build graves, temples and dwellings, in order that the dead, and the gods and the living might be located exclusively, or as far as possible after the auspicious influences of nature." The Chinese believe that certain situations and surroundings brought good luck and well-being to the inhabitants, such as good luck coming from the earth. Fungshui was the science which taught the Chinese where and how to build their houses and temples, and how and where to bury their dead; therefore, it was not a religion. It was a science, but differed from the sciences his hearers were familiar with in that it dealt not only with the material world, but with the world of spirits. They often heard the Chinese described as materialistic, and certainly natives of China had materialized their views of the future life, and lived much more really in the spiritual world than Europeans did; nor did there seem any fixed barrier between the living and the dead, the welfare of each being affected by the actions of the other. If Fungshui confined itself merely to tracing out the influences of nature—of water, hills and wood on the bodily and spiritual health of the living and the dead, the worst that could happen to believers would be to be reduced to a state of hypochondria; but its professors claim that not only is health affected by the situation of a house or a father's grave, but also material position, wealth and advancement,

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, February 20th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE TAPIO MURDER.

Chau Kam, Wong Sing and Ho Ah-wong were charged with the murder of Teoi Ming-chang, alias Chau Beng-chan, at Taipo on the 2nd instant.

The Attorney General, Sir H. S. Berkeley, prosecuted. The first and third prisoners were represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, while Mr. H. G. Cathrop defended the second.

The three pleaded not guilty, and the following jurors were called—Messrs. C. G. S. Mackie, A. R. Lowe, C. E. P. Herbst, H. M. Tiefenbacher, H. F. Campbell, E. S. Clark and S. I. Michael.

The Attorney General, in opening the case for the Crown, said the deceased was an Excise Officer stationed at Taipo, and on the night of February 2nd or early on the morning of February 3rd met his death. On the evening of February 3rd not his death. On the evening of February 1st there were in the house, including the deceased, a young boy and two chair coolies; one of the latter being Chau Kam. The two chair coolies went to Chau Beng-chan on February 1st and offered their services, their object from the commencement being robbery. About 6.30 or 7 o'clock the matchwood in which the deceased lived was closed for the night, and the two chair coolies laid down to sleep in the front room, while the deceased Chau Beng-chan went into the inner room, afterwards returning to the front room to sleep. About midnight the boy was awakened by hearing his master call out, and on looking saw the two chair coolies struggling with him. The boy tried to beat the assailant off but failed, and finally the chair coolies called out "Come," with the result that five men rushed into the room. Chau Beng-chan was overpowered and tied up. The boy was also tied to the table. The house was ransacked and the gang departed with their booty. The boy managed to free himself and finding his master still and white, rushed to the Taipo police station. The officer in charge telephoned to all the blockhouses on the frontier with information of the outrage and then visited the house, where the deceased was found apparently dead. A post-mortem examination was held subsequently by Dr. Hunter, who gave it as his opinion that death was due to manual strangulation, finger marks being found on the throat. There were other bruises but no internal injuries. The news of the murder having been circulated by the prompt action of the boy, the police were on the look-out for the assailants, and at 3.30 a.m., about two and a half hours after the occurrence an Indian sergeant on duty near the frontier saw four men approaching from Taipo. Stepping out from his ambush he succeeded in arresting two of them, but the other two bolted; one was captured, but the other crossed the frontier and escaped. When searched certain of the stolen property was found on the persons of each of the prisoners, and they were taken to the police station. The Attorney General laid down his reading of the law. Where a number of men set out to commit a felony, and a life was taken in the carrying out of that felony, it was murder, and all who participated in the original felony were guilty of murder, whether they actually took part in the murder, or not.

Mr. Slade objected to the proposition as put.

The Attorney General, therefore, commenced to quote authority for his contention, after which evidence was heard.

After hearing the evidence, the jury found the three prisoners guilty, and his Lordship sentenced them to death.

The Chief Justice also commended the Indian constable who arrested the defendants on his smart capture of the culprits before they escaped across the frontier.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Wong Iu-tung claimed the sum of \$500 damages from Lee Mun for an alleged malicious prosecution.

Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring) represented the defendant.

Mr. Thomson stated that the question in the case was whether there was reasonable cause for the prosecution which had been taken; the defendant admitted instituting the charge, but alleged there was reasonable cause. The facts of the case were that the plaintiff, the defendant and two other men were partners in the Yu On firm of contractors. The plaintiff was the largest shareholder, having a \$500 share, while the other partners had \$100 shares. The plaintiff, as managing partner of the firm, entered into a contract with one, Lam Woo, to do some work for him in connection with torpedoes at Iyemun. The contract was a written one, and it was therein agreed that the plaintiff should pay Lam Woo \$9,000. The contract was duly signed and \$2,500 paid, the balance being paid on the following day. In the course of that day Lam Woo sent for the plaintiff and informed him that the War Authorities would not allow him to do the work contracted for, and suggested that the contract should be cancelled. This was eventually agreed to, and it was agreed that Lam Woo should retain \$400 to cover expenses, the other \$2,600 which had been paid to him being returned to the plaintiff. Defendant was informed of this, and the plaintiff returned him through one of the other partners the sum of \$1,250, the balance being deducted for expenses. The defendant at that time rather strongly objected to not getting

the whole of the money, and suggested that no contract had been entered into between Lam Woo and the Yu On firm. Nothing was then done until November 10th, when the plaintiff was proceeded against at the Police Court and acquitted. On the facts stated Mr. Thomson submitted that there was an absence of reasonable and proper cause for the defendant to take proceedings. He was apprised of the contract with Lam Woo, and it was perfectly optional for him to sue Lam Woo about it, and whether the plaintiff's was a trumped-up story. The real reason the defendant took proceedings was to attempt to force the plaintiff to return the money which he thought was due to him; it was not a *bona fide* attempt on the part of the defendant to bring the plaintiff to justice.

After hearing the evidence of the plaintiff, which his Lordship considered very contradictory, he said he could not make out why the Police Magistrate did not keep him. A jury at home would at this stage say they had had enough of it.

Mr. Thomson—If your Lordship takes that view of the case, I don't see that there is any good in going on.

His Lordship—No; the plaintiff contradicts himself in every statement. There will be judgment and costs for the defendant.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong was held on Monday night in the rooms of the Institution, Des Vaux Road. Mr. H. T. Richardson, in the absence of Mr. N. Mumford, presided over a large and representative attendance, and was supported by Mr. J. Lambert, vice-president, and Messrs. E. O. Murphy, W. A. Drake, E. C. Wilks, J. W. Anderson, J. D. Morrison, members of the committee; T. W. Robertson, hon. treasurer, and D. J. Lennox, secretary and manager.

The notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last annual meeting were read, after which the annual report of the committee of management and the statement of accounts for the past year were presented. The report stated that the membership was now made up as follows:—Ordinary members, 183; associate, 30; visiting A, 61; visiting B, 16; honorary, 1—total, 291.

The loss by death during the past year of Messrs. A. Campbell, J. Kirkwood, J. McLachlan, F. J. Price, and H. W. Soppe was recorded with regret. Twenty-three members had resigned from the Institution, and fifty-three candidates had been admitted during the year, while sixty members through long absence from the Colony, and their whereabouts not being known, were struck off the regular list. The circulating library formed at the end of 1904 was well patronised by several members. The response made to the circulars inviting the members to write essays on the "Management of Compound and Triple Expansion Engines and Boilers" for which a gold and a silver medal were offered as first and second prizes, had been disappointing. Another competition for these prizes would be organized, about which circulars would be issued in due course. The British Engineering Standards Committee, through the courtesy of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, presented to the Institution, to be placed in the library, a set of its valuable publications. The lease of the rooms for a further period of three years was renewed in July.

The statement of accounts showed that the financial position of the Institution had improved during the period over which the statement dealt. Although an increase on nearly all the items of expenditure had taken place, compared with those of the preceding year, there was at the credit of profit and loss account a balance of \$650.47, to be transferred to the reserve account. This result is due, as was stated by the chairman and endorsed by the hon. treasurer and members of the committee, in a great measure to the energy and care of the secretary and manager and was considered eminently satisfactory.

Mr. W. T. Richardson, R. N. R., was elected president for the ensuing year, Mr. J. Lambert, R. N. R., and Mr. E. O. Murphy vice-presidents, and Mr. V. Watson hon. treasurer. As a result of the ballot the following were elected members of the committee of management:—Messrs. W. A. Drake, W. Ramsay, J. F. Miller, E. C. Wilks, W. C. Jack, T. W. Robertson, A. Ritchie, J. D. Morrison, T. Skinner, J. D. Logue, C. F. Focken, and J. McCubbin.

A lengthy discussion took place regarding the difficulty European deck and engineer officers had in getting off at night to their ships at West Point. Arrangements had been made twelve months ago to overcome the difficulty, but they had apparently been discontinued, and the old order of things again prevailed. It was resolved that the Institution should petition the War Authorities to have the right to have the authority to devise some system, by means of which easy access at night from the shore at West Point to the shipping in the vicinity could be obtained. The only means at present, it was stated, of getting off on board at night a vessel lying at the west end of the harbour was by hiring a sampan at Blake Pier.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman and the outgoing office-bearers for their services brought the meeting to a close. [Contributed.]

Egotism is the natural temptation of all those whose individuality is strong; the man of intense desires, of acute perceptions, of vigorous propensities, of eager temperament, is in danger of trying to construct his life too seriously on his own lines; and yet these are the very people who help other people most, and in whom the hope of the race lies. Meek, humble, timid persons, who accept things as they are, who tread in beaten paths, who are easily persuaded, who are cautious, prudent and submissive, leave things very much as they find them.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

February 17th.

LAI KWAI-PEI'S TRIUMPH.

Lai Kwai-pei was arrested on January 10th and was released yesterday (Feb. 16th). On the previous night, the Nam Hoi Magistrate and his deputy named Ting Nai-ching went to the place of his confinement and informed him that, in reply to a cable sent by Viceroy Sham on the 13th inst., an Imperial Edict was received ordering his release. Lai Kwai-pei calmly replied that, as it was late, it would be inconvenient for him to leave that night. The Nam Hoi replied that there was a chair ready outside. The prisoner objected that he was not prepared to go, as he had not yet written his statement. The embarrassed Nam Hoi and the deputy implored him to leave, and Lai had to telephone to the Provincial Judge for permission to remain. This being granted, the Nam Hoi and the deputy left. The next day at 2 p.m. the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the 72 guilds and an immense crowd of gentry and merchants went to meet him and escorted him as planned beforehand to the General Chamber of Commerce. He was cheered all the way and thousands of dollars worth of crackers were exploded en route.

SAVING FACE.

The Viceroy's petition for his prisoner's release was a cunningly worded document. It pointed out that Lai's constant exhortations from his prison to his friends to prosecute the railway scheme was a sign of repentance. Although Lai had slandered the Government, and so deserved his punishment, his repentance and encouragement of the people to subscribe for railway shares entitled him to clemency, and as the people desired his release, he (the Viceroy) wished to free him. If he continued his present good behaviour, the Viceroy would memorialise for his restoration to rank. If he failed to raise the necessary capital (and "the money said to be actually subscribed has not been submitted to me for inspection"), or again incited the people to disobedience, he should be severely punished.

February 18th.

A GERMAN LOAN.

Some time ago Viceroy Sham cabled to the Board of Revenue in Peking requesting that permission be granted to him to borrow a certain sum of money (Ts. 10,000,000) from German merchants to carry out various public works in the Kwangtung Province. The Board of Revenue refused its sanction.

It appears that after sending their reply to Viceroy Sham a conference of the Minister of the Board of Revenue and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took place. They re-considered the matter, and the result was that a telegram was despatched to Viceroy Sham granting him permission to borrow five million taels from foreigners. But the Viceroy is requested to state from what revenue he intends to draw the money necessary to redeem the loan.

A JAPANESE ENTERPRISE STOPPED.

A Japanese merchant, Sugiyama, recently opened an insurance office in the Shun Tak district, proposing to insure crops against damage. The district magistrate, having reported the matter to the Viceroy, an official despatch was sent to the Japanese Consul in Hongkong, requesting him to order his subjects to close the business, Shun Tak not being a treaty port. The Consul has complied with the Viceroy's request and has ordered Sugiyama to close his business.

IMPERIAL GIFTS.

The messenger sent by Viceroy Sham to carry now year greetings to the Throne has returned and has brought to the Viceroy various presents, including tablets written by the Imperial hand, a fur coat, and a silk robe.

SALE OF PONIES.

On the compound before the City Hall last evening, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, sold by public auction a number of griffins and race ponies. The names of the latter, together with the prices paid and the purchasers, were as follows:—Old Boy, \$18; Mr. J. Jupp; Zanzibar, \$120; Mr. Piper; Corean Chief, \$80; and Mongolian Chief, \$10. Dr. Noble; Eagle, \$25; Mr. Rossburg; Lucky Chief, \$100; Mr. Gegg; Maori King, \$10; Captain; Coleman; Gipsy King, \$80; Mr. Leiris; Earl King, \$55; and Syree King, \$110; Mr. Rossburg; Exchange King, \$60; Mr. Bruton; Highland Laird, \$85; Mr. Rossburg; Highland Chief, \$60; Mr. Walker; Highlandman, \$20; Mr. Forbes; Highland Star, \$80; Mr. Leiris; Banzai, \$100; and The Skiril, \$75; Mr. Gegg; Promised Land, \$150; Mr. Deacon; Beancake, \$65; and Jovial Monk, \$150; Mr. Chow; Diadem, \$140; Mr. Honshun; Bonaventure, \$45; Mr. Rossburg; Fresh; daedalus, \$170; Dr. Noble; Sunrice Rose, \$65; Mr. Hawkey; Himalaya Rose, \$165; Captain Joslin; Wakolya, \$90; Dr. Noble; Common Rose, \$165; Mr. Wolf; Sonenoid, \$55; Mr. Rossburg; Soupmat, \$5; Mr. Patoll; Velocity, \$100; and Red; \$165; Mr. Deacon; Spring Chicken, \$110; Mr. Gegg; Zepster, \$500; Mr. H. P. White; Alarm, \$50; Mr. Rossburg; Rabbit, \$40; Mr. Souza; Melinita, \$44; Mr. Leiris; Aconite, \$80; Captain Joslin; Bedlamite, \$60; Mr. Leiris; Drogheha, \$60; Mr. Roberts; Peebles, \$70; Mr. Patterson; Mick, \$55; Mr. Rossburg; Speculation, \$80; Mr. Gegg; Pilot, \$70; Mr. Leiris; Nuggett, \$4; and Rambler; \$125; Mr. Rossburg; Rosberry, \$210; Mr. Bruton; Kamloops, \$130; Mr. Razack; Rockville, \$110; Captain Joslin; Rising Sun, \$80; Dr. Noble; Grafton, \$45; Mr. Rossburg; Artaxerxes, \$40; Mr. Gegg.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council is called for Thursday afternoon. The business includes the following resolution by the Hon. Attorney-General:—

"Whereas by section 5 of 'The Summoning of Chinese Ordinance, 1899' (No. 12 of 1899), it was enacted that the said Ordinance should only continue in operation for the period of two years from the coming into operation of the said Ordinance and for such further period or periods as might, from time to time, be determined by Resolution of the Legislative Council, and whereas such operation has been continued by Resolution of this Council until the 30th day of March, 1906, inclusive; it is hereby resolved by this Council that 'The Summoning of Chinese Ordinance, 1899,' shall be further continued in operation for the further period of two years from the 31st day of March, 1906, inclusive.

The following questions will be asked:—

By Hon. Mr. G. NASHON STEWART—Will the Government take into consideration the advisability of approaching the Proprietors of the "City Hall" with a view to acquiring the "Building" in order that it may be altered to meet the necessity of the growing community?

By Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLACK—Will the Government state what steps are being taken to educate the Chinese tenants of houses in the principles of sanitation and ventilation which are applicable to the houses in which they live?

For what purpose was Robinson Road, Kowloon, opened up and on what date? When is it anticipated that the work will be completed and the road restored to its proper state?

Will the Government state what steps they have taken, and what further steps they intend to take and when, in connection with the installation of a system of fire-alarm? Will the Government also state what is the estimated cost of such installation?

Will the Government state what progress has been made with the works for the extension of water storage at Tytam and at Tytam Tak and at Kowloon? Will the Government also state when these respective works are likely to be completed?

When is it anticipated that—(a) the New Post Office, (b) the New Law Courts, will be completed?

Is it the intention of the Government to make a road from the top of the Tram Station to Plantation Road? If so, when? What is the estimated cost of such road?

Will the Government procure and lay upon the Council an estimate of the cost of prolonging Kennedy Road in a south-easterly direction from the point of its junction with the Wan Chai Gap Road so that it may lead down to the Race Course at the back of the Muhammadan Cemetery?

With the Government procure and lay upon the table an estimate of the cost of continuing Harlech Road round the north side of Victoria Peak—(a) back to Victoria Gap, (b) to Barker Road.

WORLD'S GREATEST WARSHIP.

Although we have already said a good deal about the new battleship *Dreadnought*, the following remarks from the *Daily Telegraph* deserve reproduction. We think some of them are mistaken, as when it is said that England was permitted exclusive privileges to observe the last naval war; and that the new design is a result of the lessons of the late war in the Far East. The Japanese permitted no other power to witness the great sea engagement except Great Britain. This country had attachedly watching and noting all that took place, and their conclusions were submitted to a special committee, on which sat not only the most experienced naval officers, but the Director of Naval Construction, Lord Kelvin, and a number of leading private ship-builders. The *Dreadnought* is the outcome of their deliberations; a ship, apparently, invincible, and capable at one discharge from her guns of throwing with unparalleled force, twice as much metal as any foreign man-of-war now afloat, and three times as much as most, while her mail-coat of armour will render her immune against attack by an enemy's guns and torpedoes.

How these results have been obtained will not be proclaimed from the housetops. Some particulars of the armament of this battleship can, however, be indicated. In the past British vessels have carried four 12in guns (350lb shell); the *Dreadnought* will have ten of these weapons of a new type, with a muzzle energy of 49,569, as compared with the 33,622 of the guns carried in a recent battleship as the *Majestic*, an increase of power in each weapon of 50 per cent. In a great sea fight the magnificent ship which the King is about to christen will be able to discharge every minute ten projectiles, weighing 3,500lbs, with sufficient velocity to send them about twenty-five miles, or to penetrate about 12in of the hardest armours at a range of two miles. Unlike all British and foreign battleships built in the past thirty years, the newest addition to the fleet will carry no weapon smaller than the great 12in piece, except eighteen 3in quick-binders for repelling attacks by torpedo craft. She will mount neither 9.2in, 7.5in, nor 6in; she will be

simply safeguarding the peace of the Far East, and the peace of the world is the sine qua non of her prosperity and, to some extent, of her very existence. —Globe.

So writes a gentleman who signs himself a French diplomatist; and many others are of the same opinion. The war made one thing rather plain. In Japan, the victor of the struggle, China, from this time on, will have a champion, and, in a critical hour, a protector who will do something more than talk. As for us of Nippon, we have known for many years that China would find in us a champion. It was only that we were not at all sure whether or not our ability and power were quite up to the mark of our enthusiasm and wishes. In this matter, Nippon is far from being a disinterested champion; and this is the beauty of the situation, as well as the thing that makes our relation with China permanent. In safeguarding the interests of China, in fostering her power, in maintaining her strength, and in holding her territorial integrity as sacred and inviolable as the gamblers' table, called the world's council of diplomats, Nippon is simply safeguarding the peace of the Far East, and the peace of the world is the sine qua non of her prosperity and, to some extent, of her very existence. —Globe.

No man enjoys having the world take him at his word when he says he is ready to give it up for the woman he loves. He wants the woman and the world, too. In the long run, he finds the world's respect more necessary to his continued happiness than the woman's society.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICE.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FRENCH PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

If you want to buy FRENCH IMPORTED PLANTS, apply to Mon. E. GONON, No. 37, Des Vœux Road, where you will find all sorts of Ornamental Plants, Herbs, European Fruit Trees, Bulbs, Flowering and Vegetable Seeds. A visit is solicited.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1906. [400]

HOUSE TO LET.

FROM May next, the Residence, No. 6, Morrison Hill.

Apply— W. G. WINTERBURN, GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 21st February, 1906. [401]

TO LET.

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five Roomed-Houses; Tennis Court, Electric and Gas Lights. Possession on 1st March, 1906.

Apply to— ARTHUR V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 21st February, 1906. [402]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1906, at 2:30 P.M., at his SALLES ROOMS, Queen's Road.

A FINN ASSEMBLAGE OF JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising—

RARE SATSUMA, FINE CLOISONNE, BRONZES, IVORIES, &c.

COTTON and SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

Y. I. MEDRIOS, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 21st February, 1906. [403]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN." Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 21st February, 1906. [404]

DAMPF-SCHIFFS-RHEDEE-UNION ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"VERONA."

Captain Debray, will be despatched for the above Port or about SATURDAY, the 17th March.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 21st February, 1906. [405]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"FORMOSA."

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their Risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. [406]

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Eastern Division of the City of Victoria and the Eastern Division of Kau-lung occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of January and February.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the house should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubic partitions, stair-casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The back yard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street, Kau-lung is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yau-tai service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kau-lung.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th February, 1906. [407]

Dated this 1st day of February, 1906. [408]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL

HONGKONG A MATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

"PRINCESS TOTO," A Comic Opera in Three Acts.

BY W. S. GILBERT.

Will be Produced TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), 21st FEB., 1906. PRICES ... \$3, \$2 and \$1.

SAILORS and SOLDIERS in uniform Half Price to Pit and Pit Stalls. Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. 362

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M. Performance at 8 P.M.

Booking Office at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., Open from 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. each day.

M. S. NORTHCOTE, Business Manager. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1906. 339

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

Lessee and Manager: MACLICE E. BANDMANN

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

And by special arrangement with Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS and the GAETTY THEATRE, LONDON.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23, and SATURDAY, 24.

The present Great Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, Success, the Excellent Musical Comedy

"LADY MADUCA,"

Still owing the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

MONDAY, FEB. 26, TUESDAY, 27, and WEDNESDAY, 28, NIGHT & MATINEE.

For the first time in the Far East. Production on a most gigantic scale of Mr. BANDMANN's first Calcutta Pantomime.

"ALADDIN"

(AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP).

Written by HICKORY WOOD (author of Drury Lane Pantomimes) Music and Lyrics, arranged by Warwick Major. The entire production carried which ran for Ten Nights and Two Matines at the New Opera House, Calcutta.

SPECIAL MATINEE, Wednesday, FEB. 27, at 3.30, at Popular Prices, \$2, \$1, and 50 cents.

THURSDAY, March 1.

The record of the last London Season, the exceedingly funny Musical Comedy

"THE EARL AND THE GIRL,"

which ran for 700 Nights at the Lyric and Adelphi Theatres, London.

Prices of Admission \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Seats can now be booked. Plan at the ROBINSON PIANO CO. Doors Open at 8.30. Commence usual times. Hongkong, 13th February, 1906. 407

NOTICES OF FIRMS

L'URBAINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PARIS.

WE have this day RESIGNED the AGENCY at this Port of the above Fire Insurance Co.

P. LEMAIRE & CO. Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. 448

L'URBAINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PARIS.

HAVING been Appointed, this Day, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Insurance Co., we are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., 3, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. 449

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day SOLD MY BUSINESS to MESSRS. CARL W. SMITH & CO. A. PUSTAU.

Canton, 1st February, 1906. 411

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the Absence of Mr. Geo. L. TOMLIN from the Colony, Mr. C. PEMBERTON has been Appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

A. G. WOOD, Chairman. Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. 301

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day BOUGHT the BUSINESS of A. PUSTAU.

CARL W. SMITH & CO. Canton, 1st February, 1906. 438

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day SOLD MY BUSINESS to MESSRS. CARL W. SMITH & CO. A. PUSTAU.

Canton, 1st February, 1906. 411

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, King's Buildings, Connaught Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock NOON, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905, and the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st Feb.

try to the 7th March, both days inclusive.

By Order.

C. PEMBERTON, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 10th February, 1906. 399

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of \$1.00 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1906.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th February, 1906. 424

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held in the OFFICE of the General Managers, St. George's Building, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1906, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, declaring a Dividend, and electing Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th February, until SATURDAY, the 24th February, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. 362

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1906, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [334]

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By Order of the Court of Directors.

THE BOVRIL FACTORY.

Some thirteen hundred medical men a short time ago accepted the invitation of Lord Duncannon, as Chairman of Bovril Limited, to visit the London premises of that Company. The visitors were conducted throughout the Factory, and many were the expressions of surprise at its immense size and of pleasure at the spotless cleanliness which pervades the building. The splendidly equipped laboratories, where all raw materials and finished goods are analyzed and research work carried on, were particularly interesting to the doctors, and another matter of peculiar interest to the medical profession was the preparation of the albumen and fibrin of beef without which Bovril would be but little better than Extract of Meat or home-made beef-tea. It is the incorporation of the albumen and fibrin of beef with Extract of Meat which gives Bovril its unique value as a food. The doctors were shown immense vats, each containing the product of over 300 oxen, and some idea of the dimensions of the business may be gained from the fact that in one room alone 150,000 bottles are often turned out in one day, while the floor area of the premises exceeds 150,000 superficial feet. Throughout the whole of the varied processes Bovril have been supplied with complete sets of this apparatus.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

BUILDING.

The number of war vessels under construction for Britain and being built in private yards, is 41, and at Royal Dockyards 8. The total displacement of all is 210,485 tons.

WHEELERS.

It is stated on good authority that an important invention has been made by an officer in the Atlantic fleet, which, when perfected, will have far-reaching effects on the present system of wireless telegraphy. It is claimed that by the aid of this invention messages transmitted at great distances can be intercepted. The great improvements made in the wireless telegraphy apparatus in the navy, and its proved reliability at distances four or five times as great as those obtained three years ago in several instances during the past year, authentic messages have been taken in over 900 miles from Poldhu—has led the Admiralty to instruct its issue to cruisers doing duty as tenders to gunnery schools, and also to those in the training squadron. Accordingly these rivers are banked by high mountains which will add to the difficulties of such a trade route. The *Avenir du Tonkin* remarks that scarcely three months have elapsed since the engineers sent by the Indian Government to examine the possibilities of the locality for a railway returned and reported, and already the line has been passed by the authorities, and men of the Royal Engineers have commenced work. The line, therefore, is now in progress and the gauge is fixed at 2 ft. 6 in.

BONDS AS REWARDS.

Mr. Takahashi, the Japanese Financial Commissioner in New York, states that Japan will make grants of bonds of the aggregate value of over £15,000,000 in recognition of services rendered during the war with Russia. These bonds will form part of the new issue of Japanese State bonds, totalling about 215,000,000 dollars (£45,000,000), intended to assist in meeting expenditure incurred in connection with the war. The remainder of the issue will be made entirely at home, 160,000,000 dollars (£20,000,000) being placed on the market, while 55,000,000 dollars (£8,000,000) will be taken up by the Government Savings Deposit Bureau.

SWIMMING.

The teaching of swimming forms the substance of a recently-issued Admiralty order in which their lordships impress upon commanding officers the importance of taking advantage of every opportunity to provide the necessary instruction in view of the large proportion of men still serving in the fleet who are unable to swim. Instruction is to be given under proper supervision either from the ship or from boats for half an hour daily whenever the state and temperature of the water permit. Advantage should be taken when the ship is in a suitable locality of sending parties of non-swimmers away for instruction. Bathing in the sea should not take place when the temperature of the water is below 53deg. Fahr., and men under instruction should not remain in the water more than ten minutes at any one time unless the temperature is over 60deg. Fahr. As a test of ability to swim all men should be expected to swim 100 yards with clothes on. Lifesaving should be taught to the more proficient advanced classes being formed for this purpose as opportunity offers.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

This return for 1904 entitled "Naval Expenditure and Mercantile Marine (Great Britain, etc.)" which gives, among other matters, the aggregate naval expenditure on the seagoing forces of Great Britain and her Colonies, and of other naval Powers, exclusive of China and the South American Republics, with the aggregate revenue and the aggregate tonnage of the mercantile marine of the various countries, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The return shows that the aggregate naval expenditure on the seagoing forces of Great Britain during the year ended March 31st, 1905, was £41,696,313, of which sum £8,293,738 was ordinary expenditure, and £3,402,575 was expenditure under the Naval Works Act, 1903—outside the navy votes.

For the same period during 1905 the aggregate tonnage of the mercantile marine, including that of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, was 10,554,521, while the aggregate revenue for the year ending March 31st, 1905, was £143,379,404.

The naval expenditure of British India in 1904 was £54,590, including £100,000 contribution towards H.M. ships on the East Indian station; of the Australian Commonwealth, £14,251; of New Zealand, £4,742; of Natal, £35,000; of the Cape of Good Hope, £50,000; and of Newfoundland, £4,308, including a contribution in respect of the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve. The Dominion of Canada had no naval expenditure. The aggregate revenue and aggregate mercantile tonnage for each of the colonies is given. The Australian Commonwealth, 233,536,652 and 403,580 tons; New Zealand, 27,113,051 and 100,558 tons; Natal, £4,100,145 and 2,169 tons; Cape of Good Hope, £9,13,855 and 4813 tons; Canada, £14,326,573 and 682,848 tons; Newfoundland, £516,691 and 125,506 tons; France, with an aggregate revenue in 1904 of £144,425,000 and an aggregate mercantile tonnage in 1903 of £12,513,143, spent in 1904 £12,513,143 on her seagoing forces. Germany's aggregate revenue for the year ending March 31st, 1905, was £81,137,000; her mercantile tonnage (using the figures of 1903) was 3,222,045 tons; and she spent in the year ending March 31st, 1905, on her seagoing forces and for the maintenance of the forts at the naval bases, £10,567,341. In the United States during the year ending March 30th, 1904, the aggregate revenue was £142,545,000; the registered tonnage for overseas trade was 398,768 tons, and the aggregate naval expenditure was £20,180,310. The corresponding naval expenditure for these three Powers for the year before was—France, £12,538,801; Germany, £10,252,012, and the United States, £16,6324,58.

The aggregate expenditure of Russia on her naval forces during 1904 was £11,827,431; and that of Japan during the year ending March 31st, 1905, is given at £2,209,558. A note to the return states that the actual expenditure for any year is seldom known—never immediately the figure is given therefore, are the sums voted.

N. & M. F.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR IAN HAMILTON. Lieutenant-General Sir S. M. Hamilton, D.S.O., Chief of the Southern, or Portsmouth, Command, celebrated on Jan. 16th his fifty-third birthday. He served with the Gordon Highlanders in Afghanistan, in the Boer revolt of 1881; on the Nile, in Burmah, in Chitral, and on the Punjab Frontier, and his brilliant services during the late war brought him frequent "mentions" two promotions in the general's list, both medals with eight clasps, and the K.C.B. He also accompanied the Japanese army during the recent long and arduous campaign in Manchuria.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, has been seconded whilst employed as an extra aide-de-camp to Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Hongkong.

Captain George Montreal, Army Pay Department, has taken up the duties of paymaster in the North China District. He was formerly an officer of the Wiltshire Regiment.

NOTICE TO ROWLOON RESIDENTS.

Established for nearly FORTY YEARS, circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical Colloquial Chinese.

A LINK WITH WESTERN CHINA.

A projected line is one that will connect Bhamu in north-east Burma with Mowin; being the Burmese name for Teng-yueh or Teng-yueh, and Teng-yueh is about 120 miles to the north-east of Bhamu and in Yunnan, that is, in China. At one time it looked very probable that the French advance northward would cut us off and render impossible the connection of Burma by rail with Yunnan, but fortunately the advance was stayed, and now it seems that the connection will be soon an accomplished fact. At Teng-yueh we have a consul custom-house, telegraph office, etc. The town is on the bank of the river Tapin, which joins the Irrawaddy a few miles above Bhamu. Although this railway will link up Burma with Yunnan in a way, it will not have immediate commercial value, as Yunnan is some distance beyond Teng-yueh, and traders who wish to come to the railway will have to cross the Salween and the Mekong, two large rivers, before they can reach the projected terminus of the line. Moreover, these rivers are banked by high mountains which will add to the difficulties of such a trade route. The *Avenir du Tonkin* remarks that scarcely three months have elapsed since the engineers sent by the Indian Government to examine the possibilities of the locality for a railway returned and reported, and already the line has been passed by the authorities, and men of the Royal Engineers have commenced work. The line, therefore, is now in progress and the gauge is fixed at 2 ft. 6 in.

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BELOW THE SALT.

We commented a few days ago upon Baron Suyematsu's complaint against the captain of the North German Lloyd steamer *Zetzen*. It is only fair, therefore, to point out that independent evidence points to the possibility that the captain was innocent of any intentional disrespect to his distinguished passenger. The North German Lloyd Company states that he had special instructions to treat Baron Suyematsu "with the utmost courtesy," and Lord Robert Cecil bears testimony in the Times, from personal acquaintance, to his admiration of Japan and the Japanese, and to the likelihood of his showing any rudeness in the manner of Baron Suyematsu. To this indirect evidence is added the statement of the Master of Bradfield, a fellow-passenger of the Baron, that "nothing could be more courteous and friendly than the relations which Captain von Binsen observed towards all his passengers, including the Japanese gentleman and the Chinese Minister." In face of these statements, and pending the captain's explanation, we would gladly believe him guiltless of any offensive design. "East is East, and West is West," and in spite of the utmost precautions the punctilious etiquette of the one is sometimes outraged unwittingly by the social amenities of the other. At best, however, the incident is a deplorable misunderstanding. It is evident that this is realised by the North German Lloyd, and we do not doubt that they will do all in their power to remove from Baron Suyematsu's mind the bad impression of Western courtesy which he has unfortunately carried home with him—Graphic.

Delightfully refreshing

in hot climates is the use of such a pure emollient Soap as

CALVERT'S
Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Carefully prepared from the best materials only, delicately perfumed, and superfatted—it in every way meets the exacting requirements of the most sensitive skin.

It is also antiseptic, containing 10% Crystal Carbolic, which has at once a healthy action on the skin, and acts as a preventive of contagion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment
has good reputation for the cure of eczema, insect bites, and skin irritation. Always ready to have for cuts, burns, broken skin, scalds, and similar mishaps.

W. G. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, England.

GRIMAU & CO.
Medicinal Skin Soap

Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and Skin diseases generally.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8
Paris
JULY

報新外中港

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY,
is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
medium for Advertising among the
Native Community.

Established for nearly FORTY YEARS

circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical Colloquial Chinese.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This medical and highly popular remedy, used in the Contingent Hospital to treat scrofula, rheumatism and other complaints, combines all the ingredients to the sovereign and efficacious properties of the medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THE THERAPION NO. 1

markedly short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the body, organic or otherwise, purging, infections, the use of which is particularly liable to cause the formation of ulcers and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, it is to be found astonishingly efficacious, affording power, relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THE THERAPION NO. 2

for inflammation, impaired strength, sleeplessness, and all the disorders of the nervous system, especially in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surpassing power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THE THERAPION NO. 3

for nervous disorders, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the disorders of the nervous system, especially in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It is sold in the principal Chemists and Pharmacists throughout the world.

Prices in England £2 & £4.

In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required.

THE THERAPION (as it appears on the French Government Stamp (a white letter on a red ground))

placed in every package by order of His Majesty's Government.

Calvert's Patent Medicine.

Sold by Principal Chemists.

[12]

NOTICE TO ROWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of *Daily Press* are on

sale daily at Mr. H. RUTTENBERG'S

KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road

and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF

STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

\$16.00

WILL BUY A CASE OF

GREGOR & CO.'S

IMPERIAL HIGHLAND WHISKY

(RED TRIANGLE).

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

[38-1]

HIRANO.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO. LTD., KOBE.

AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1903.

[1905]

"BILLIARDS"

Our new patent Law Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any Billiard Table, making it for playing purposes as good as new.

(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALATE AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALTY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES

AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.

ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO. LTD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS.

BOMBAY.

[927-2]

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Delta*, with the English mail of the 26th January, left Singapore on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 23rd inst., at 8 a.m. This packet bring copies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 26th December, and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 17th January, and for despatch overland on the 24th January.

The *Siberia*, with the American mail is expected to leave Shanghai on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 10 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 23rd instant.

A Mail for MACAO, is despatched per s.s. *Wingchai* on week-days at 5.00 p.m. On Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8.00 a.m.

Mails for CANTON, SHAMSHUI, and WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 5.00 p.m.

Mails for CANTON, NAMPAO, SANBUE, KONGMOON, KUMOON, SHAMSHUI, and WUCHOW are closed every weekday, at 3 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

No mails are despatched to those places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)		
Macao		
Shanghai		
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe		
Kuching		
Singapore		
Holhew and Pakho		
Singapore, Kobe and Yokohama		
Macao		
Singapore, Pering and Calcutta		
Tai-tau and Chefoo		
Kol., Yokohama and Portland		
Swatow and Shanghai		
Amoy and Manila		
Swatow		
Macao		
Tientsin		
Manila		
Manila, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth		

TO-DAY.

Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, City Hall, 2 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOTHING QUOTATIONS

ON LONDON.— February 20th.

Telegraphic Transfer 20/2

Bank Bills, on demand 20/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 20/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 20/2

Credits, at 4 months sight 20/2

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight (21/2)

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 20/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight 20/2

ON GERMANY.—

On demand 20/2

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 50/2

Credits, 60 days' sight 50/2

ON HONGKONG.—

Telegraphic Transfer 15/2

Bank, on demand 15/2

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 15/2

Bank, on demand 15/2

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight 7/2

Private, 30 days sight 7/2

ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand 10/2

ON MANILA.—On demand—Per 100

ON SINGAPORE.—On demand 14 p.m.

ON BATAVIA.—On demand 12/2

ON HAIPHONG.—On demand 23 p.m.

ON SAIGON.—On demand 23 p.m.

ON BANGKOK.—On demand 6/2

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate 90/2

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 50/2

BAR SILVER, per oz 30/2

OPIUM, February 20th.

Quotations are:—Allowance not to 1 catty.

Malwa New 10/2 to — per plumb.

Malwa Old 10/2 to —

Malwa Old 10/2 to —

Malwa V. Old 10/2 to —

Persian fine quality 10/2 to —

Persian extra fine 10/2 to —

Patna New 8/2 to — per catty.

Patna Old 8/2 to —

Banaras New 8/2 to —

Banaras Old 8/2 to —

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Delta* left Singapore for this port on the 18th Feb., at 8 a.m., and is due here on the 23rd Feb., about 8 a.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Siberia* is expected to leave here at the port on the 21st Feb., at 10 p.m., making her due date at this port on Friday night.

The T. K. K. str. *Amerika* left Yokohama on the 19th Feb., and is due here to arrive here on or about the 2nd March.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Zidien* left Kowloon Nagasaki on the 18th Feb., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 27th Feb.

The I.G.M. str. *Bayerna* will leave Colombo on the 21st Feb., being delayed for 4 days owing to late arrival.

THE GERMAN STEAMERS.

The str. *Bengali* left Singapore on the 14th Feb., and is expected here on or about the 23rd Feb.

The str. *Radermacher* left Singapore on the 14th Feb., the 14th Feb., and is due here to-day.

The str. *Armenian* left Calcutta on the 13th Feb., and may be expected here on or about the 23rd Feb.

The J. C. J. Lin str. *Tylicon* left Kowloon via Moji and Amoy for this port on the 14th Feb., and may be expected here on or about the 24th Feb.

The N. Y. K. str. *Den of Mains*, from London, &c., left Singapore for this port on the 19th Feb., and is expected to arrive here on the 25th Feb.

The G. N. str. *Miracolo*, from Seattle, arrived at Yokohama on Friday, the 16th Feb., at 9 p.m.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s str. *Trenant* sailed from Shanghai on the 10th Feb., for Hongkong and Manila.

The C. N. str. *Chrysanthemum*, from Australia ports, left Thursday 1st and on the 16th Feb., and is due here on or about the 2nd March.

The P. & O. str. *Nicomedea* left Port Said on the 13th Feb., and should arrive in Hongkong about the 13th March.

The Barlier Line str. *Satsuma* sailed from New York for China and Japan on the 26th Jan.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s str. *Lysa* sailed from Puget Sound for Hongkong via usual ports on the 18th Feb.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Jan 26th.—Arr. in Bengal, Diced, Ghazee, Longsoor, 20th—Sikonia, Falled, a Hall, Glencairn, Agham Pnac, Borussia, Den of Kelly, Den of Maine, Feb. 2—Agamemnon, Tides, Dacia, Heliopolis, 6th—Bendebuch, Bentebuch, Norge, Merionethshire, Sosatra, Indran, Limao, Menzella, 9th—Beyers, Nubia, Ternak, Tonkin, Vandala, 13th—Needles, Palaian, Sonagambia, Silvericka, Trive, 16th—Indonesia, Macao, Polynesia, Ulysses.

ARRIVAL AT HOME.

Feb. 16th—Gneisenau.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, February 20th.

COMPANY.	Paid Up.	Quotations.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Sh'ai	\$125	\$92½, sellers
National B. of China		London, 20/10
A. Shares	25	\$8, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	120, 61	\$4, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$9
China Provident	\$10	\$8½, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewe	150	15, buyers
Hongkong	\$10	\$14, buyers
International	75	10, buyers
Lao Kung Mow	100	10, buyers
Soyeh	500	25, 100
Dairy Farm	50	\$15, sellers
Dock and Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co.	100	124, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	500	\$107, sellers
H. & W. Dock	500	\$106, sellers
New Army Dock	500	\$11, 17
Sham & Wharf	100	230, sellers
Fenwick & Co. & Co.	25	\$24.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$120, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$1175, rates ex. d.
Kowloon Land & B.	300	\$27, sellers
Shangha Land	50	115, sellers
West Point Building	50	\$53, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	250	\$490.
Rauke	12/10	\$80, sellers
Philippine Co.	10	\$5, buyers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	100	\$216.
Luzon Sugar	100	\$40.
Steamship Companies—		
China and Manilla	25	\$21, buyers
Douglas Steamship	50	\$10, buyers
H. & Canton & Co.	15	\$25, sellers ex. d.
Iudo-Chin S. Co.	10	\$97.
Shell Transport Co.	81	29, sellers
Do. Preference	10	45, 102.
Star Ferry	10	\$32.
Do. New	55	29, sellers
Shanghai & Dripping	25	\$50, sellers
South China M. Post	25	220, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	5	57, sellers
Do.	5	56, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & Co.	10	\$36.
Powell & Co., Wm.	10	\$11, sales
Watkins	10	\$6, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	10	\$13, sellers
United Asbestos	4	59.
Do. Founders	10	\$160.
VELONON & SMYTH, Brokers.		

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES—Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Yokohama.

Founded by the following Banks and

Banks—KÖNIGLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-

GESELLSCHAFT

DEUTSCHE BANK

S. BLECHER-ROED